

THE
Ouerthrow of the
most part of the Prince of
*Parma his forces, both horse
and foote.*

Performed on the twelfth and fifteenth of
Iuly last, by the Graue Maurice his Excel-
lencie, Generall of the Armies in
the Lowe Countries.

With the breaking of the huge bridge leading to the
Valew, neere Arnham.

Scene and allowed.



*Printed by T.S. and are to be sold ouer
against the South doore of Pauls.*

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THE Overthrow of the

most part of the Prince of

Prussia his forces, both horse

and foot.

performed on the twelfth and thirteenth of

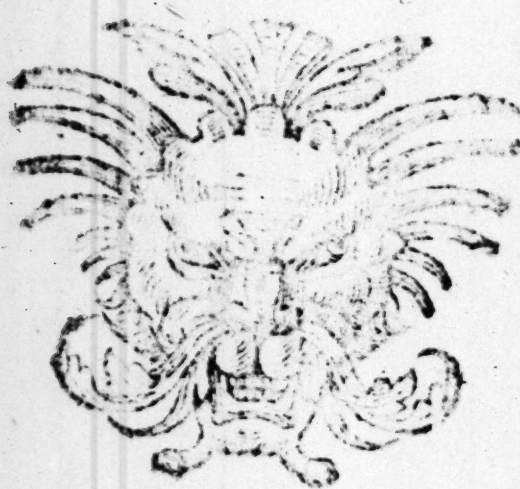
July last by the Great Maurice his Excel-

lency, General of the Armies in

the Lowe Countries.

With the breaking of the huge bridge leading to the
Valliere Amstere.

Printed and sold by



Printed by J. Blaeu in Amsterdam.

Against the Count of Nassau.

1648



A Letter written in Arnham by a Gentleman of account on the sixteenth of Iuly, concerning the great ouertthrow which the Prince of Parma lately sustained.

He honourable seruices, assaultes and battels, lately made by his excellency vpon sundry Townes in the Lowe Countries, together with the good successe which hee hath had therein, hath of late given a great feare & terrour to all the Towns neere thereabout, who although some of them doe still stubbornly resist & withstand his forces, hazarding their liues in the defence of the most capitall enemy vnto all true professors of Christian religion: yet the unexpected victories which it hath pleased God to giue him of late, hath so daunted the most parte of those, who doe still wilfully resist him, as they did his excellencies Father, namely, the wise and valiaunt Prince of Orange, that the chiefest of them knowe not well what to do, nor which way to turne them.

Newes out of the

Wonderful hath bene his successe since he tooke the cause of his country in hande, yea he hath daunted the enemye more within the space of one year, then was done by any other in seauen yeares before. How many Townes hath he lately obtained, wherein the enemye hath not made triall of his valour. Nay, what Towne or Cittie in all the Low Countries that doth forcibly resist the states, which with an vndaunted courage he doth not attempt to conquer? Surely there is none that hee can easily come at, but hee seeketh meanes to compasse and countermaund the same, either by the Cannon or Cutlasse.

For prooffe wherof looke into his politike attempt lately made at Bredau; a thing most worthie of memorie, where vnder the colour of bringing in Turfes to serue the Towne with some kinde of fuell (whereof then they were in great want) he brought into the harbour hoyes laden with Turfes on the toppe, and armed men vnderneath, who in the dead time of the night, came forth and surprized the Towne.

Call to minde his forwardnes at Graue sconce, Zurphen, Deuenter, Delftes Ile, and sundry other Townes, whole honourable seruice, prowes, and valour performed at the same, maketh truch to spreade foorth his rare renowne into all Christian nations, in so much as euerie one saith, his deedes deserue to be chronicled, and his inuincible courage to bee registred in letters of gold.

The Lorde of hostes hath assisted him, yea hath preserued him, as the apple of his eye, even as hee did defend

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defend Dauid from the handes of the mightie Capitaine of the Philistines: And although his excellencies power at the first was but very weake, and then the enemies armie verie strong, yet hath almightie God nowe greatly increased his power, and in most wonderful sort pulled downe and weakened the forces of the said Capitall enemye, yea, and that in such sort, as the same may seeme most wonderfull and strange to those that enter into the due consideration thereof.

This Capitall enemye of whom I make recitall, is the Prince of Parma, who, although hee were (not long since) fortie thousand strong, he is now greatly weakened, and his forces not about eight thousand fighting men in the field. The reason is, because some of his chiefeft Townes are reuolted, and his greatest strength of horses and horsemen lately by Gods providence scattered, slaine, and taken prisoners, besides fundry of his footmen maymed, discomfited, & put to the sword, as appeareth by this historie particularly ensuing.

The Prince of Parma for truth, lying at Hussen, a Towne situate betweene Nimweghen and Arnham, after that hee perceiued his strength was impaired, by reason of the Townes of Deuenter and Zutphen, which haue lately yeilded by constraint, mustered vp his men, hauing in all about ten thousand soldiers, namely, two thousand horse, and eight thousand foote, of which power, the greater
part

News out of the

part came and lay before Knotsenburgh sconce, a fort builded verie strong, and holden by the Graue Maurice his excellencie. This his armie hath made two seuerall assaults vpon the said fort or sconce, neuerthelessse he hath beene repulled to his great hinderance & losse, for in the first assault the said Prince of Parma hath lost about six hundred men, & twentie seuerall Captaines, the principall wherof was the Countie Octauio de Manfuet, with Lamberlot his Lieutenant, and an Italian Prince. Besides those aforesaid which were slaine, there was also about the number of foure hundred more, who beeing sore hurt, were carried into Nimweghen. This was vpon Monday beeing the 12 day of Iuly last past after our English computation: in which fight they seemed on both sides verie hardie and couragious.

And whereas the Prince of Parma had compacted a great and mightie bridge made of Lighters, fir poles, and great planks, which reached ouer the Riuer of Rhine, into an Iland called Valew, the same beeing chained together, was of such breadth and strength, that the Princes armies, and troupes of armed men did easily march and passe ouer it, when & so often as they pleased. The like bridge hee had also made from the wall by Nimweghen, ouer to the other wal or land side, leading toward Arnhem, both which bridges are fortified with sconces at the end, so that there was no easie way to come vnto them: betweene which lieth that Towne of Hussen, where the Prince of Parma remained, thinking himselfe there

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there in greatest safetie. But the Graue Maurice perceiving that the bridge leading into the Valew was a great hinderance to his purpole, for passing vp the riuer before Nimweghen, polititikely and secretlie set forth a great many vessels together called Drum-medaries, which being well manned, came early in the morning forceably with Sea and Tide, and beate vppon the bridge with great labour, for the space of foure howers together, in which time they had broken, cut, and sawed the same in sunder: this done, the force of the sea tore the rest of the bridge in pieces: by meanes whereof the Graue Maurice hath now free passage with his forces to passe vp to Nimweghen by the riuer, so that the Prince of Parma finding his holde weakened, was constrained to flie to Nimweghen, where since his comming hee hath taken from them al their armour, and weapons of defence, and deliuered the same into the custodie of his owne soldiours, who are ioyned in equalltie with the principall surueiours and gouernors of that Cittie. The Princes armie and the Graue Maurices, do now lie within three English miles one of an other, and it is supposed that their armies haue mette and fought together before this time, whereof you shall haue certaine intelligence by the next Post.

After that his excellencie had receiued this good successe ouer his enemies, hee with his forces gaue thanks vnto Almighty God, which done, they refreshed themselves, and rested without dooing anie thing vntill the Thursday morning following.

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Vpon which day, his excellencies forces hauing intelligence by some scouters appertaining to their army, that the Prince of Parmas tenne Coronets of horsemen were at hand, yet secretly ambusht, vntill some troupes of footmen should haue come vp to them, prepared themselves to fight, setting them selues in battell ray, and so marched forwards.

The Prince of Parma, by reason he saw the Graue Maurice his company growe & increase stil in greater multitude, was resolued to bid his excellencie battell, thinking that if he should not do it, his power would in short space grow mightier than his, yet not meaning to aduertise him thereof, but what hee did should be on the suddaine, to the ende he might take the greater aduantage of his excellencie, and to that end he prepared these Cornets of horsemen, who being placed in an ambush, was commaunded to keepe silence, and not be scene vntill the footmen were come vnto them, which were preparing with all speed, at what time these horsemen should suddenly haue come vpon the forces of the Graue Maurice, and in a moment to haue wrought the spoile & ouerthrow of them all. But of this politike pretence he was meereley defeated, for his excellencie hauing perfect knowledge of their strength, and place of abode, did forthwith set vpon them in most courageous sort, which was at Betue, and there like venturous and most hardy soldiers, within foure howers space did obtaine a most happy and famous victory ouer them. Of which tenne Coronets of horsemen,

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men, seuen companies were slaine and taken prisoners forthwith.

The first company of these horsemen so taken & slaine, was Don Pedro Francisco de Nicello, Capitaine of the Guard to the Prince of Parma, hee was chiefe Generall ouer all these companies of horsemen, in the absence of the Marques del Guasto: also his Coronet, and Sir Tarquinio Geapido, being a Gentleman of a great house, was taken.

In the second company or Coronet of horsemen was Conto de Fio de Mantere, Lieutenant of Capitaine Ieronimo Caraffa.

In the third company or Cornet, was Capitaine Paradilla, being grievously hurt with three wounds, whereof hee died the next day, yet offered for his ranfome before his death, fifteen thousand crowns.

In the fourth company or Coronet was taken don de Aualos Altueso, brother to the Marques del Guasto, who offereth for his raunfome thirtie thousand Duckats: his Coronet was also taken.

In the fift company was taken Don Antonio le Iaio, with sundry Gentlemen of account.

In the sixt company or Coronet was taken Biagio Cappizucca with sundry other Gentlemen.

Newes out of the

In the seventh Coronet was no men of name, they were all common Rutters, yet all taken prisoners.

Of these aforesaid companies or Coronets of horsemen, there was foure hundred and odde horses taken aliue, who were all by his excellencies forces conducted and brought into the towne of Arnham, on the day aforesaid, who were all taken at Betue.

Besides the taking of all these Captaines, Coronets, and horsemen, the enemies bloody auncient was taken, which remaineth in the saide Towne of Arnham.

Graue Maurice his excellencie, in all these two assaults, hath not lost aboue twentie men, being common soldiers, and no one man of name or account among them.

His excellencies forces is at this present fifteene hundred horse, and ten thousand footmen. He lyeth in the field ready to giue the enemy battell euery houre. As for the Prince of Parma he commeth not into the field, but keepeth himselfe close for feare of daunger that might thereby insue vnto his person.

It was a great encouragement and comfort vnto all the common soldiers, to see his excellencie continually in the field all the time of the battell, who promised vnto them all, that they should not goe one foote further than he would hazard his owne person.

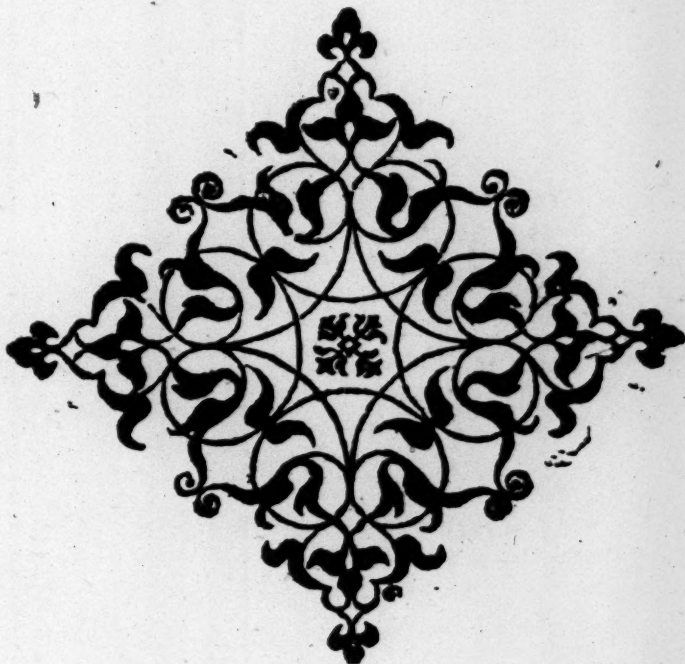
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Lowe Countries.

Besides those seuen Coronets of horsemen before recited, there was foure Coronets all Rutters more, which they followed in chase, of whose successe I haue not as yet receiued the particulars, but it is likely that they are taken, for that the passages were laid round about.

Thus I cease to write any more of his excellencie till further occasion, whom I beseech God to prosper with all his Army, and to graunt him victory, that he may ouerthrow the enemies of Gods truth, and build vp the decaied Temple in the land of Israel, which he graunt for his mercie sake. Amen.

FINIS.



Our Country

British Colonies
 which have been more
 successful in their
 business and
 more

Thus I can say with any more
 till further occasion, whom I beseech God to pro-
 per to all his Army, and to grant us a victory,
 to show the enemy the
 and the decided
 he is the land of Israel which
 he grant for his mercie
 Take Amen.

T. 1412.

